



URBAN DISTRICT OF
WOMBWELL



REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH AND SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1946

BY

J. C. PICKUP

M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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Public Health Committee :

Chairman of Council : Councillor T. Wooley, J.P.

Chairman : County Alderman J. W. Mellor, J.P.

Messrs. Councillors T. Bird, C. Boocock, T. Bradley,

Mrs. E. Mellor, J. Rose, W. Tart, and P. Turner

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Chairman of Council : Councillor T. Wooley, J.P.

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. E. Mellor.

Messrs. Councillors J. A. Hall, C.B.E., J.P., T. Newsome,
W. Tart, and P. Turner.

(Mrs. A. Smith and Mrs. M. Walker, co-opted members).

Public Health Staff :

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of Infant Welfare Clinics and Medical Officer of Ray Therapy Clinic, Ante-Natal Clinic and Wombwell and Jump Infant Welfare Clinics :

J. C. Pickup, M.B., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law.

Chief Sanitary Inspector : H. Ward, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Superintendent Health Nurse : E. Barlow, S.R.N.

Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute,
Certified Midwife.

Second Nurse : F. Whittlestone, S.R.N.,
Approved Health Visitor, Certified Midwife.

Third Nurse : E. Taylor, S.R.N., Certified Midwife.

Additional Sanitary Inspector : Jack Finney, Cert.S.I.B.,
M.S.I.A.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector : Derek Bamford.

Senior Clerk : Kathleen M. Cawley.

Junior Clerk : Dinah Lilley.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL.
MEDICAL OFFICER'S

ANNUAL REPORT

TOWN HALL,
WOMBWELL,

August, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Councillor Mrs. Mellor and Gentlemen,

This is my twenty-seventh Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Urban District.

As this is probably the last Annual Report I shall submit to you, I shall throughout the report compare the figures for 1946 with those of my first report for a whole completed year (1921), and you will then see at a glance what improvements in health have been made in a quarter of a century of public health administration in the Urban District.

The birth rate shows a decrease - 22.02 per 1,000 (England and Wales 19.1) as compared with 30.8 in 1921. This is largely an economic question and is not due to lessened fertility. The death rate is 9.07 (England and Wales 11.5) compared with 13.8 in 1921. This is very satisfactory and even more so in the case of the infantile death rate - 40 per 1,000 births in 1946 compared with 116 in 1921.

This year the death rate which is recorded is the crude death rate and not the adjusted death rate as the Registrar General is not this year supplying districts with a comparability factor.

I have to thank all the members of my staff for the ever willing help which they have given me and I wish to express my thanks for the courtesy and kindness extended to me by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and Infant Welfare Committee.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PICKUP.

SUMMARY OF REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1946.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Latitude 53° 31 North. | Longitude 1° 24 West |
| Average height above sea level | 200 feet |
| Area of Urban District | 3850 acres |
| Population at Census 1921 | 19,035 |
| Population at Census 1931 | 18,365 |
| Population estimated by Registrar General for 1946 (mid-year) | 18,180 |
| Excess of Births over Deaths for 1946 | 235 |
| Number of Houses occupied at the end of 1946 | 4946 |
| Number of houses occupied at the end of 1921 | 3,707 |
| Number of families or separate occupiers (1921) | 4,221 (approx.) |
| Rateable Value | £63,597 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £240 |

| Births. | Total | Males | Females |
|--------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Legitimate | 378 | 190 | 188 |
| Illegitimate | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| Birth Rate | | | 22.02 per 1,000 |

Deaths.

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|--------------|------|-------|---------------------|
| Legitimate | 42.3. | Illegitimate | Nil. | Total | 40. |
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | | | | | 0 |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) | | | | | 0 |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | | | | | 0 |
| Death Rate | | | | | 9.07 per 1,000 |
| Death Rate, Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | | | | | 9 (0.49 per 1,000) |
| Death Rate, Zymotic Disease | | | | | 0 |
| Death Rate, Respiratory Diseases | | | | | 19 (1.04 per 1,000) |
| Infantile Death Rate | | | | | 40 per 1,000 |
| Death Rate from Cancer | | | | | 19 (1.04 per 1,000) |

| | Cases | Case Rate | Deaths | Death Rate |
|-------------------|-------|-----------|--------|------------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 26 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Diphtheria ... | — | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Enteric Fever ... | — | — | 0 | 0.0 |
| Pulmonary | | | | |
| Tuberculosis ... | 26 | 1.4 | 9 | 0.49 |
| Other Forms of | | | | |
| Tuberculosis ... | 6 | 0.33 | 1 | 0.05 |

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL.

Natural and Social Conditions.

Area.

3,850 acres.

Population.

The population of the Urban District disclosed by the last census (1931) is 18,365.

The estimated population of the Registrar-General for mid-year 1946 is 18,180.

The census of 1921 showed a population of 19,035.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1921 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,035 |
| 1931 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,500 |
| 1941 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,130 |

This year's population gives an average number of persons per house of 3.6.

The estimated population in the various wards of the Urban District is given below :—

| S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2436 | 5804 | 3330 | 2740 | 3870 |

Rateable Value.

The Rateable Value of the district in 1946 was £63,597 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £240.

Natural Conditions.

The soil consists of marl and clay with a sandy sub-soil resting on the shales and sand-stones of the coal measures. The surface is undulating and the average height above sea level is 200 feet.

Principal Industries.

The chief occupations of the population are coal mining, glass bottle making, the manufacture of bye-products from coal, engineering and printing - the coal mining being by far the largest source of employment.

I am indebted to Mr. H. Williams, District Welfare Officer for the following particulars of the amount of Relief for the year 1946:—

| Quarter Ended 1946. | | Ordinary | | | Unemployed |
|------------------------|--------|----------|----|-----|------------|
| 31st March | ... | £3655 | 10 | 6d. | Nil. |
| 30th June | | £3609 | 18 | 6d. | Nil. |
| 30th September | ... | £3223 | 16 | 9d. | Nil. |
| 31st December | ... | £3282 | 15 | 3d. | Nil. |

The above totals include relief granted in Kind.

For the purpose of the Poor Law, your district is now (under the Local Government Act) within the Staincross Union of the West Riding County Council.

For the purposes of Infectious Disease your Authority contribute to the maintenance of the Brierley Hospital.

Your Authority arranged to become one of the constituent authorities of the Hemsworth Hospital Committee as from the 1st April, 1935.

For small-pox your authority contribute for the reception of your cases by the Tadcaster and District Small-pox Hospital Committee.

The colliery accidents in your district mostly go to the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Surgical and Medical cases mostly go to the Sheffield Royal Infirmary, the Sheffield Royal Hospital, the Leeds Infirmary and also the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.

Gynaecological cases requiring operation mostly go to the Jessop Hospital and cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia and difficult cases of midwifery are now admitted to the Jessop Hospital at an agreed fee to be paid by your authority.

Maternity cases are now admitted to the County Maternity Hospital, Mexborough, at a fee paid by your Council where the income falls below a certain level. Several cases have taken advantage of this arrangement during the year.

Medical and Surgical diseases in children are taken to the Children's Hospital, Sheffield.

All these non-infectious Hospitals are supported by voluntary subscriptions.

The Poor Law cases from this district still go to the Municipal Hospital, Barnsley, by arrangement with the Barnsley Corporation.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Brierley Hospital provide the Ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases from your district to that hospital. Similarly the ambulance at the Selby Small-pox Hospital is used for conveying Wombwell cases to that hospital. The various collieries within your district provide ambulances for the conveying of their accident cases to the hospitals or to their homes.

Your Council's ambulances are used free of cost by Wombwell people for all cases not coming under any of the heads mentioned above.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary and Venereal Diseases Dispensary serving the Wombwell district are situate at Church Street and Queen's Road, Barnsley. Both these services are, of course, administered by the West Riding County Council.

The chief Sanatoria to which patients from your district are admitted are :—

| | |
|--|--|
| Middleton Sanatorium (Ilkley). | Oakbank Open Air School (Seven Oaks). |
| Deanhead Sanatorium. | Carrgate Sanatorium. |
| Cardigan Sanatorium | Morton Banks Sanatorium, (Keighley). |
| Oakwood Sanatorium | Mitchell Memorial Sanatorium, (Rawdon). |
| Eldwick Sanatorium | Horn Hall (Stanhope, Durham) |
| Wensleydale Sanatorium (Aysgarth) | East Anglia Sanatorium. |
| Bowden Sanatorium | Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital. |
| Highwood, Sanatorium, (Brentwood) | Meathop Sanatorium, Grange. |
| King Edward VII Hospital, (Sheffield) | King Edward Sanatorium, (Midhurst). |
| Stannington Sanatorium, (Clifton) | East Lancashire T.B. Colony, (Great Barrow, Chester). |
| Wyton Hostel, Huntingdon. | |

During the year 12 cases were admitted into and 12 cases were discharged from these Sanatoria.

The Dispensary and Sanatoria are subsidised by the County Council.

Clinic and Treatment Centres.

| | Situation | Nature of Accommo- dation | Provided by |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| Wombwell Maternity and Child Welfare Centre | Free Library | 2 rooms | Wombwell Council |
| Jump Maternity and Child Welfare Centre | Miners' Wel- fare Hall | 1 large room | do. |
| Day Nurseries | Nil | — | — |
| School Clinics | Free Library | 2 rooms | County Council |
| Tuberculosis Dispensary | Church St., Barnsley. | Whole Building | do. |
| Venereal Clinic | Queen's Road, Barnsley. | do. | do. |
| Ray Therapy Clinic | Free Library | 2 rooms | Wombwell Council |
| Ante-natal Clinic | do. | do. | do. |

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births.

The number of births registered during the year was 400 (comprising 205 males and 195 females).

The birth rate was 22.02 as compared with 30.8 for 1921.

Excess of Births over Deaths.

The excess of births over deaths, or what is generally spoken of as "the natural increase of population" was 235 as compared with 331 in 1921. The balance on the year's working was therefore 1.2 per cent of the whole population.

| | Excess of Births over Deaths — Wombwell. | Population Wombwell |
|------|---|------------------------|
| 1921 | 331 | 19,390 |
| 1931 | 174 | 18,500 |
| 1941 | 171 | 17,130 |
| 1946 | 235 | 18,180 |

BIRTH RATE.

| | Males | Females | No. of Births | Birth Rate Wombwell | England & Wales |
|------|-------|---------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 1921 | 324 | 275 | 599 | 30.8 | 22.4 |
| 1931 | 180 | 182 | 362 | 19.5 | 15.8 |
| 1941 | 169 | 173 | 342 | 19.9 | 14.2 |
| 1946 | 205 | 195 | 400 | 22.02 | 19.1 |

BIRTHS IN THE WARDS.

| Year | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. | Total |
|------|------|------|-----|----|-----|-------|
| 1921 | 127 | 112 | 128 | 92 | 140 | 599 |
| 1931 | 71 | 116 | 60 | 41 | 74 | 362 |
| 1941 | 45 | 125 | 58 | 46 | 68 | 342 |
| 1946 | 56 | 137 | 56 | 63 | 88 | 400 |

The distribution in the Wards is as follows :—

| | | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. |
|---------|--------|------|------|----|----|----|
| Males | | 33 | 64 | 21 | 40 | 45 |
| Females | | 23 | 73 | 35 | 23 | 43 |
| | | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | 56 | 137 | 56 | 63 | 88 |
| | | — | — | — | — | — |

Of the total births, 16 (8 males and 8 females) or 4 per cent were registered as being illegitimate.

The ratio of illegitimate births to legitimate ones was 1 to 23.6.

| Year | | | Illegitimate Births - per cent. of Nett Births | | Rate per 1,000 |
|------|---------------------|------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Illegitimate Births | Population | Nett Births Registered | Births Registered | Estimated Population |
| 1921 | 34 | 19,390 | 599 | 5.6 | 1.7 |
| 1931 | 11 | 18,500 | 362 | 3.03 | 0.59 |
| 1941 | 11 | 17,130 | 342 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| 1946 | 22 | 18,180 | 400 | 5.5 | 1.2 |

Deaths.

The total deaths amounted to 165 including deaths of residents dying outside the district and excluding non-residents who died in the district. They consisted of 106 males and 59 females.

Distributed in the Wards they were as follows :

| | | | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. |
|---------|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|----|
| Males | ... | ... | 12 | 45 | 12 | 17 | 20 |
| Females | ... | | 6 | 19 | 15 | 7 | 12 |
| | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 18 | 64 | 27 | 24 | 32 |
| | | | — | — | — | — | — |

This gives a total death rate of 9.07 per 1,000 which is 2.8 less than last year and 4.7 less than in 1921.

The death rate last year for England and Wales was 11.5 per 1,000.

Deaths in Quarters.

An analysis of the deaths in the four quarters of the year, shows 52 for the first quarter, 36 for the second quarter, 40 for the third quarter and 37 for the fourth quarter.

DEATHS IN WARDS.

| Year | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. | Total |
|------|------|------|----|----|----|-------|
| 1921 | 51 | 48 | 64 | 46 | 59 | 268 |
| 1931 | 39 | 47 | 37 | 23 | 42 | 188 |
| 1941 | 18 | 60 | 29 | 30 | 34 | 171 |
| 1946 | 18 | 64 | 27 | 24 | 32 | 165 |

DEATH RATES.

| Year | No. of Deaths | Death Rate in | | | | England & Wales |
|------|---------------|---------------|--------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| | | Male | Female | Wombwell | Adjusted | |
| 1921 | 268 | 142 | 126 | 13.8 | (13.02) | 12.1 |
| 1931 | 188 | 90 | 90 | 10.16 | (11.9) | 12.3 |
| 1941 | 171 | 102 | 69 | 9.9 | | 12.9 |
| 1946 | 165 | 106 | 59 | 9.07 | | 11.5 |

Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death were in order of numerical importance : Cardiac Disease, Arterio Sclerosis, Cancer, Respiratory Disease and Tuberculosis.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

| Death Rate 1946 | DISEASE | No. of Deaths in 1946 | Increase or Decrease com- pared with 1945 | Death Rate 1945 |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| — | Enteric Fever | Nil | Nil | — |
| — | Smallpox | Nil | Nil | — |
| 0.0 | Measles | 0 | decrease | 0.17 |
| 0.0 | Scarlet Fever | 0 | same | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | Whooping Cough | 0 | decrease | 0.05 |
| 0.0 | Diphtheria | 0 | same | 0.0 |
| 0.16 | Influenza | 3 | increase | 0.05 |
| 0.49 | Phthisis | 9 | increase | 0.39 |
| 0.05 | Other Tuberculous Diseases | 1 | decrease | 0.16 |
| 1.04 | Cancer | 19 | decrease | 1.4 |
| 0.05 | Meningitis (Meningococcal) | 1 | increase | 0.0 |
| 1.2 | Cerebral Haemorrhage and Arterio Sclerosis | 23 | increase | 1.1 |
| 2.2 | Organic Heart Disease | 41 | decrease | 2.3 |
| 0.49 | Bronchitis | 9 | decrease | 1.19 |
| 0.33 | Pneumonia | 6 | decrease | 0.7 |
| 0.22 | Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs | 4 | same | 0.22 |
| 0.0 | Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) | 0 | decrease | 2.7 |
| 0.0 | Appendicitis | 0 | decrease | 0.1 |
| 0.0 | Cirrhosis of Liver | Nil | same | 0.0 |
| 0.55 | Nephritis and Bright's Disease | 10 | decrease | 0.62 |
| 0.0 | Puerperal Sepsis | Nil | same | 0.0 |
| 0.0 | Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition | 0 | same | 0.0 |
| 0.71 | Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth | 13 | increase | 0.05 |
| 0.38 | Violent Deaths | 7 | decrease | 0.5 |
| 0.11 | Suicide | 2 | increase | 0.0 |
| 0.77 | Other Defined Diseases | 14 | increase | 0.5 |
| 0.05 | Peptic Ulcer | 1 | decrease | 0.22 |
| 0.11 | Diabetes | 2 | increase | 0.05 |
| 0.0 | Ill Defined Diseases | 0 | decrease | 0.62 |
| 9.07 | | 165 | decrease | 11.9 |
| TOTAL DEATH RATE | | | | |
| 9.07 | | | | |

There were 12 inquiries held by the Coroner in Wombwell during the year.

The causes of deaths as revealed by the inquests were :
 Accidents (5), Pneumonia, Atelectasis, Drowning, Cardiac
 Disease, Senility, Cerebral Abcess, and Ruptured Aneurysm.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

1946.

| Under 1 | 1—2 | 2—5 | 5—15 | 15—25 | 25—45 | 45-65 | 65-X | Total |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 16 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 33 | 38 | 53 | 165 |
| or | or | or | or | or | or | or | or | |
| 9.6 | 2.4 | 3.03 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 20 | 23 | 32.1 | |
| per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | per cent | |

| Year | Number of Inquiries | Coroner's Percentage of Inquests to Total Deaths |
|------|------------------------|---|
| 1921 | 15 | 5.5 |
| 1931 | 11 | 5.8 |
| 1941 | 11 | 6.4 |
| 1946 | 12 | 7.2 |

Post Mortem Examinations were carried out in 8 cases.

Of still born babies (8) there were 5 interred at
 Wombwell Cemetery, and none at Hemingfield Cemetery.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths under 1 year of age amounted
 to 16 as against 70 in 1921.

The death rate is 40 per 1,000 births as against 116
 in 1921.

The causes of Infantile Deaths were as follows :

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Premature Birth and Congenital Debility | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Gastritis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Atelectasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Intestinal Obstruction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hydrocephalus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | | | | | — |
| | | | | | | | 16 |
| | | | | | | | — |

Of the 16 Infantile Deaths it will be seen that at least 8 were due to diseases contracted after birth and which could not be prevented by any Ante-Natal care.

| Year | | | Number of Infantile Deaths, Wombwell | | | Infantile Death Rate Wombwell | |
|---------|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|------|----|-------------------------------|----|
| 1921 | | | 70 | | | 116 | |
| 1931 | | | 31 | | | 85.6 | |
| 1941 | | | 15 | | | 43.8 | |
| 1946 | | | 16 | | | 40 | |
| | | | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. |
| Males | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | — | — | 3 |
| Females | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 |
| | | | — | — | — | — | — |
| | | | 4 | 7 | 1 | | 4 |

There was no Illegitimate Death during the year.

The subject of Infantile Mortality is dealt with in detail under "Maternity and Child Welfare."

WARD STATISTICS.

| | | | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. | Total |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|
| Approximate | | | | | | | | |
| Population | ... | ... | 2436 | 5804 | 3330 | 2740 | 3870 | 18180 |
| All Deaths | ... | ... | 18 | 64 | 27 | 24 | 32 | 165 |
| Births | ... | ... | 56 | 137 | 56 | 63 | 88 | 400 |
| Birth Rate | ... | ... | 22.9 | 23.6 | 16.8 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 22.02 |
| Death Rate | ... | ... | 7.3 | 11.02 | 8.1 | 8.02 | 8.2 | 9.07 |
| Infantile Deaths | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | — | 4 | 16 |
| Infantile Death Rate | | | | | | | | |
| per 1,000 Births | | | 71.1 | 51.09 | 17.8 | Nil | 45.4 | 40 |

Infectious Diseases.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diseases equal to a death rate of nil per 1,000 as compared with 1.1 for 1921.

The causes of the Zymotic Diseases were as follows :

| | 1946 | 1921 |
|----------------------------------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 0 | 0 |
| Diphtheria | 0 | 0 |
| Whooping Cough | 0 | 0 |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | 0 | 0 |
| Smallpox | 0 | 0 |
| Measles | 0 | 0 |
| Enteric Fever | 0 | 1 |
| Diarrhoea | 0 | 17 |
| Whooping Cough | 0 | 14 |
| | — | — |
| | 0 | 32 |
| | — | — |

Zymotic Death Rate (Wombwell).

| Year |
|-----------|
| 1921—1.1 |
| 1931—0.64 |
| 1941—0.16 |
| 1946—Nil. |

No use has been made during the year of the Shick and Dick Tests.

Under the Infectious Disease Notification Act there were notified 106 cases of Infectious Disease as follows:—

- Scarlet Fever 26 (13 males and 13 females).
- Diphtheria Nil.
- Puerperal Pyrexia 2.
- Erysipelas 5 (3 males and 2 females).
- Pneumonia 13 (10 males and 3 females).
- Tuberculosis (Respiratory) 26 (13 males and 13 females).
- Tuberculosis (Non-Respiratory) 6 (2 males and 4 females).
- Measles 2 (1 male and 1 female).
- Whooping Cough 24 (11 males and 13 females).
- Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 1 (female).
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1 (male).

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL.

| | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1946 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 35 | 20 | 26 | 26 |
| Diphtheria | 16 | 26 | 15 | — |
| Enteric Fever | 24 | 1 | — | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | 1 | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Erysipelas | 20 | 13 | 12 | 5 |
| Pneumonia | 88 | 78 | 61 | 13 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 14 | 3 | — | 1 |
| Phthisis | 118 | 41 | 12 | 26 |
| Other Tuberculous Disease | 35 | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| Smallpox | — | — | — | — |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fever | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — |
| Whooping Cough | | | 159 | 24 |
| Measles | | | 88 | 2 |

No facilities are available in the area for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings. Baths are available at the Public Baths, but we are still badly in need of a Steam Disinfector. The only reliable method of disinfecting clothes and bedding is by steam, and I have advocated a Disinfector strongly for several years.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62 or 73.

Distribution in the Wards.

| | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. | Total |
|----------------------|------|------|----|----|----|-------|
| Measles | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 4 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 24 |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| Scarlet Fever | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 26 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Pneumonia | 3 | 2 | 3 | — | 5 | 13 |
| Tuberculosis | | | | | | |
| (Pulmonary) ... | 4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 26 |
| Tuberculosis | | | | | | |
| (Non-Pulmonary) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 |
| Cerebro Spinal | | | | | | |
| Meningitis ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |

Removed to Hospital.

| | S.E. | S.W. | C. | N. | H. | Total |
|-------------------|------|------|----|----|----|-------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | | | | | 1 | 1 |

| Disease | Notified | Admitted to Hospital | Total Deaths |
|--------------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 26 | 10 | — |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 2 | 1 | — |
| Pneumonia | 13 | — | 6 |
| Erysipelas | 5 | — | — |
| Whooping Cough ... | 24 | — | — |
| Measles | 2 | — | — |
| Tuberculosis | | | |
| (Respiratory) ... | 26 | — | 9 |
| Tuberculosis | | | |
| (Non-Respiratory) | 6 | — | 1 |
| Cerebro Spinal | | | |
| Meningitis | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Death Rates per 1,000 of all Infectious Diseases compared with England and Wales for 1946.

| Disease | Wombwell | England & Wales |
|--------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Diphtheria | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| Smallpox | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Enteric Fever ... | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Measles | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| Influenza | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 0.00 | 0.02 |

Anthrax, Rabies, Malaria and Trench Fever.

No cases of these diseases occurred during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases were notified.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

One case was notified.

Erysipelas.

Notifications were received of 5 cases of this disease as compared with 7 in the previous year. There were no deaths.

Enteric Fever.

There was no case of this disease notified during the year.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

There were no cases notified during the year as against 13 in 1945. There were no deaths.

The number of notifications of Diphtheria does not truly represent the incidence of the disease as several of the cases have on further clinical examination proved to be suffering from an ordinary septic throat.

The public are now more enlightened as to the value of immunising children and medical officers are ceasing to record so many deaths from this dease. Prophylatic measures with respect to Diphtheria become an economic as well as a humane proposition.

| | Cases notified | Case Rate | Deaths | Death Rate | Death Rate England & Wales |
|------|-------------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | Wombwell | Wombwell | Wombwell | Wombwell | |
| 1921 | 16 | 0.8 | Nil | 0.0 | 0.13 |
| 1931 | 26 | 1.40 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| 1941 | 15 | 0.87 | 2 | 0.1 | 0.07 |
| 1946 | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | 0.01 |

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever in the Urban District in 1946 was 26 as compared with 41 for the previous year. The case rate was 1.44 compared with 2.3. No death occurred from the disease.

Mild cases of Scarlet Fever can be adequately treated at home and it is not desirable that unnecessary admissions to the Hospital for Infectious Disease should take place, the beds being able to be put to a better use.

In fact home treatment is preferable in such cases as removal to hospital needlessly exposes them to other cases of Scarlet Fever which may be due to a modification of the organism and not to the exact type that caused the mild case.

Every case of the disease notified was visited by one of the Sanitary Inspectors in order that the home conditions of the patient might be taken into account as a reason for institutional admission.

It is interesting to record that in spite of the large number of scarlet fever cases remaining at home there has been no increase in the number of second cases in any house recorded as a result of these measures.

Months of the year in which the various Infectious Diseases occurred.

| | Scarlet Fever | Pneumonia | Erysipelas | Cerebro Spinal Fever | Pyæmia | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Measles | Whooping Cough |
|-----------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|
| January | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| February | 5 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| March | 3 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| April | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| May | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| June | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| July | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| August | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| September | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| October | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| November | 5 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| December | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| TOTAL | 26 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 24 |

Whooping Cough.

There was no death from this disease registered during the year as compared with 14 in 1921.

Measles.

There were no deaths from this disease. The number of cases of Measles notified during the year was 2.

MEASLES.

| Year | Death Rate in Wombwell | Death Rate in England and Wales |
|------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1921 | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| 1931 | 0.31 | 0.08 |
| 1941 | 0.0 | 0.03 |
| 1946 | 0.0 | 0.00 |

Influenza.

During 1946 there were 3 deaths from Influenza as compared with 15 in 1921. The death rate was 0.16 as compared with 0.7 in 1921.

INFLUENZA.

| Year | Death Rate in Wombwell | Death Rate in England and Wales |
|------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1921 | 0.7 | 0.24 |
| 1931 | 0.0 | 0.36 |
| 1941 | 0.05 | 0.19 |
| 1946 | 0.16 | 0.15 |

Smallpox.

No cases occurred during the year in Wombwell.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There was one case notified during the year. This completely recovered.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

There were no deaths of children under two years of age from this disease. There were twelve such deaths in 1921.

This disease is not attended with anything like the death rate that it had 25 years ago. This improvement is due to better milk production and education of the people in more hygienic methods.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.
with Rates per 1,000 Births.

| Year | Deaths | Rate per 1,000 Births, Wombwell | Rate per 1,000 Births, England and Wales |
|------|--------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1921 | 12 | 9.6 | 16.1 |
| 1931 | 3 | 4.1 | 6.0 |
| 1941 | 1 | 2.9 | 5.1 |
| 1946 | 0 | 0.0 | 4.4 |

Bronchitis and Pneumonia.

The number of deaths from these two diseases was 19 as against 49 in 1921.

A total of 19 or over 11.5 per cent of the total deaths recorded this year.

The total deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis etc. give a respiratory death rate of 1.04 per 1,000.

| Year | Respiratory Death Rate | No. of Deaths |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1921 | 3.0 | 49 |
| 1931 | 1.7 | 33 |
| 1941 | 0.85 | 15 |
| 1946 | 1.04 | 19 |

Cancer.

Last year we had 19 deaths or 11.5 per cent. of the total deaths recorded with a total death rate of 1.04. In 1921 we had 10 deaths with a rate of 0.51.

DEATHS FROM CANCER—Age Groups.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 45 | 65 | 75 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 |

| Year | Deaths | Death Rate Wombwell |
|------|--------|------------------------|
| 1921 | 10 | 0.51 |
| 1931 | 27 | 1.4 |
| 1941 | 33 | 1.9 |
| 1946 | 19 | 1.04 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Age Group)

| | Under | | | | | | | | | | Over | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | 1 | 1-2 | 2-3 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 5-10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | 20-35 | 35-45 | 45-65 | 65 |
| Smallpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pneumonia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whooping Cough | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

During any campaign for the prevention of disease certain information concerning the disease is given to the public and many people believe that this brings about in the minds of the public, the notion of being ill ; thus suggesting that health talks do not carry out their purpose, namely, that of prevention, but rather the reverse. "Cancerphobia" is the fear of Cancer, and all health talks in connection with this disease, based upon the idea of hope, take an optimistic view of the disease, which being local at first, is curable - therefore no idea is given which should in any way increase the existing fear of Cancer. Early diagnosis of the disease followed by early operation and the use of radium have considerably lowered the death rate and will be the sheet anchor of the profession till the cause of cancer is discovered.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of the houses was carried out methodically after the removal of a case of acute infectious disease or at the termination of the illness by fumigation or spraying with Formalin.

Infected clothing in all other infectious cases was washed with Izal.

36 premises have been disinfected by the disinfecting attendant.

All library books which are in infected houses are disinfected.

Terminal disinfection following upon infectious disease has, amongst some local authorities, fallen into disrepute and although the modern idea on the spread of infectious disease is that it is by means of one person to another, I think it would be a mistake to discontinue disinfection of clothing, bedding and rooms. Disinfection serves as an object lesson for the public rightly to regard infectious diseases in a serious manner, and terminal disinfection has the advantage in bringing about a more complete and thorough cleansing of a room and articles than would otherwise obtain, and although the cost of such disinfection is considerable, I am in favour of continuing the practice.

Tuberculosis.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases caused 10 deaths (9 Respiratory and 1 Non-Respiratory) against 23 in 1921.

The Phthisis death rate is 0.49 per 1,000 (0.9 in 1921).

Phthisis Death Rate (Wombwell).

| Year | |
|------|------|
| 1921 | 0.9 |
| 1931 | 0.64 |
| 1941 | 0.46 |
| 1946 | 0.49 |

32 notifications of Tuberculosis were received during the year, as compared with 54 in 1931 and 153 in 1921.

Of the 10 deaths from Tuberculosis all had been notified prior to death.

The occupations of those who died during the year from Tuberculosis were :

| Occupation | Number |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Labourer (Open Cast) | 1 |
| Miner | 2 |
| Foreman, Bye-Product Plant | 1 |
| Colliery Haulage Hand | 1 |
| Tool Maker | 1 |
| Colliery Shunter | 1 |
| Painter | 1 |
| Housewife | 1 |
| Not Stated | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 10 |
| | <hr/> |

The occupations of the cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year were :

| Occupation | Number |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Miner | 7 |
| Schoolteacher | 1 |
| Houseworker | 8 |
| Boot Repairer | 1 |
| Cinema Cashier | 1 |
| Bottle worker | 1 |
| Canteen worker | 1 |
| Male Nurse | 1 |
| Clerk | 1 |
| Machinist | 1 |
| Haulage Hand | 1 |
| Time Keeper | 1 |
| Lamp Assembler | 1 |
| Scholar | 1 |
| Old Age Pensioner | 1 |
| Unknown | 4 |
| | — |
| | 32 |
| | — |

| Age Periods | NEW CASES | | DEATHS | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | Pulmonary | Non- Pulmonary | Pulmonary | Non- Pulmonary |
| 0 | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 5 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| 10 | — | 1 | — | — |
| 15 | 8 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 20 | 12 | 1 | 3 | — |
| 35 | 4 | — | — | — |
| 45 | 1 | — | 2 | — |
| 65 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| | — | — | — | — |
| | 26 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| | — | — | — | — |

There were 12 admissions into, and 12 discharges from the various Sanatoria during the year.

| Year | Admissions to Sanatoria | Discharges from Sanatoria |
|------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1921 | 59 | 33 |
| 1931 | 27 | 33 |
| 1941 | 3 | 2 |
| 1946 | 12 | 12 |

The Tuberculosis Dispensary at 46, Church Street, Barnsley, is the receiving station for your district. Here the cases are examined, and if the diagnosis of Tuberculosis is confirmed, the Tuberculosis Officer recommends the treatment needed, i.e., whether Sanatoria, Dispensary or Domiciliary.

The County Council is the administrative authority for Tuberculosis.

A very important step in a Tuberculosis Scheme should be the routine examination of all the other members of the house (where a case of Tuberculosis has occurred). It is only by increasing the number of contacts for examination, that Tuberculosis in its early stages will be found, and as a result improved upon.

It is essential that everyone who is discharged from Sanatorium should carry out the habits he has there learnt when he gets home, other-wise little good is gained. The main object of a Sanatorium is educational.

During the year 114 specimens were sent to the County Hall Laboratory for bacteriological examination as follows:-

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Blood for Widal Reaction | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sputa for T.B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Swabs for B. Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 |
| Histology | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Milks for Bacterial Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| Water for Bacterial Examination | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Urine and Faeces for Typhoid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Biochemical | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Urine for Friedman Test | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Milk for T.B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Urine for T.B. and Organisms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 |

114

Circulatory Diseases.

41 deaths occurred from diseases of the heart (29 in 1921). This is equal to a death rate of 2.2 per 1,000 (1.4 per 1,000 in 1921).

Water Supply.

Wombwell is served with water from the Dearne Valley Water Board (comprising Wombwell, Hoyland, Darfield, Goldthorpe, etc.)

The water supplied to Wombwell by the board actually comes from three sources and is mixed. One is from an artesian well, this water is of pure quality, extremely hard (38 degrees Clark's process) and has no plumbo-solvent action. Another is obtained from the Sheffield Corporation is a soft water of a peaty colour, and is chlorinated. A third source of supply is from the Dearne Valley Colliery and is chlorinated.

The supply of water to some parts of the town was not regular nor adequate during 1946, but the water Board is undertaking an extensive scheme to remedy this.

Rivers and Streams.

No new pollution of any rivers or streams was noticed during the year, but there has been for years evidence of solids in suspension in Bullings Dyke coming in large quantities from the Bye-Product Works of a Colliery.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

No report is available for 1946 as the Sewage Works Manager has retired and the new Manager was not appointed until 1947.

I am indebted to Mr. C. Knowles, Surveyor, for the following report, dated 27th June, 1947.

"I give below details of activities in my department relating to items which are included in your Annual Report :

Sewage Disposal.

As you are aware, a new Sewage Works Manager has been appointed at our New Scarborough Sewage Works, and he appears to have a good knowledge of sewage works and I think a better standard of efficiency will be maintained by his appointment.

New Scarborough Sewage Works is in good condition and it is my intention in the very near future to submit a scheme for the electrification of the pumping plant so as to gain a higher efficiency.

I am sorry to have to report that Lundhill Sewage Works is very much overworked, and the results of samples taken from these Works are very poor indeed. The West Riding Rivers Board at the moment do not seem to be pressing us for any extensions, but in my own opinion it is only a question of time before these extensions will be carried out.

Sewers.

Various lengths of sewers within the township have subsided owing to Colliery subsidence, and we are now having to continually flush these sewers so as to flush the solids through to the Works. I have recently hired a Fire Brigade trailer pump to help with this work and this pump has done good service. The only sewers extended during the year are the ones in connection with our housing schemes.

Housing.

During the year under review 30 houses were completed by the Council and occupied.

The number of houses built by private enterprise during the same period was 28."

Schools.

The Sanitary condition of the schools in the district is good.

Any minor defects that occurred were referred to the Education Committee and were put right.

The Health Visitors (two of whom are also the school Nurses) and the Attendance Officer notify me of the first cases of infection occurring in any of the schools.

There were no class closures but individual exclusion was again successfully employed.

The work of the School Clinic and School Inspection is administered by the County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The number of children under one year of age who died during 1946 was 16 (8 males and 8 females) which represents an Infantile Mortality of 40 per 1,000 births. The Infantile Mortality in 1921 was 116.

Neo-Natal Deaths.

The number of deaths of Infants in the first month of life was 10 against 9 in 1945.

The causes of deaths during the first month of life, apart from those cases which can be termed infectious, are due to conditions which have obtained prior to birth, and it is only by a routine ante-natal examination of the mother that any reduction can be brought about in these neo-natal deaths.

Deaths Rates.

| Year | Infantile Mortality Wombwell | Infantile Mortality England and Wales |
|------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1921 | 116.0 | 83 |
| 1931 | 85.6 | 66 |
| 1941 | 43.8 | 59 |
| 1946 | 40.0 | 43 |

Deaths in Age Groups.

Of the total (16) infant deaths, 4 or 25 per cent. took place in the first day, 4 or 25 per cent. in the first week and 2 or 12.5 in the first month.

Contraceptives.

Contraceptive methods as taught at Voluntary Control Clinics necessitate a certain amount of intelligent co-operation of the women attending. We have not at present sufficient definite information as to the dangers physically and psychologically which the continued use of contraceptive methods produce, but we are aware of the fact that after prolonged contraceptive methods have been employed sterility may ensue and it is a tremendous responsibility to undertake a practice which may result in a fall in the birth rate greater than has yet been experienced owing to the large and increasing proportion of sterile women in the population.

Still Births.

The number of still births does not vary to any extent from year to year.

The number during the year was 8 or giving a rate of 19.5 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Births Notified (Live and Still).

| Year | Live Births Registered | Still Births | Total Births Live & Still | Percentage of |
|------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Still Births to Total Births |
| 1921 | 599 | 32 | 631 | 5.07 |
| 1931 | 362 | 10 | 372 | 2.6 |
| 1941 | 342 | 12 | 354 | 3.3 |
| 1946 | 400 | 8 | 408 | 1.95 |

Maternal Mortality.

No case occurred during the year. The last maternal death occurred in 1941.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

49 sessions were held through the year, 295 women have made 1,333 attendances giving an average of 27.2 per session.

The number of Births notified during the year (exclusive of still births) was 400.

All were notified by Midwives.

Home Visiting.

First visits were paid by the Health Visitors (one wholetime and two half-time employed by the Council) to 374 infants. The numbers of re-visits during and over the first year were 1002 and 2597. 95 ante-natal visits were made. Only by frequent visits can errors in feeding and management of the young child be detected and rectified in addition to which by frequent visits, absenteeism from the Infant Welfare Centres can be reduced.

A complete summary of the work of the Health Visiting staff is appended :

Births.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| First Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 374 |
| Re-visits during the year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1002 |
| Re-visits over the first year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2597 |
| Ante-Natal Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56 |
| Still Births Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Other Visits | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> |
| | | | | | | | 4072 |
| | | | | | | | <hr/> |

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

There are two Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for attending to the health of expectant and nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age.

One in Wombwell Free Library on Tuesday afternoons and one in Jump Welfare Hall on Thursday afternoons.

At the Wombwell Centre, where 48 sessions were held, there have attended 4677 children, a weekly average of 97.4. 274 new babies have joined, of these 266 were under one year and 8 over that age.

The doctor examined 1063 children during the year, an average of 22.1 per session.

At the Jump Centre, where 52 sessions were held, 80 new babies have joined during the year, 79 of these were under one year and 1 over that age.

There were 1655 attendances at this centre, an average of 31.8 weekly, and 588 children were examined by the doctor, an average of 11.3 per session.

Payment of Fees to Midwives in Necessitous Cases.

Since July, 1937, the Midwives Act (administered by the County Council) has been in operation and the salaries of the municipal midwives are now paid by the County Council.

Home Helps.

A system of supplying Home Helps at confinement and for 14 days thereafter - where no relative is available - has been adopted by you and so far has proved very satisfactory, but is not much used. During the war years we have been unable to supply any Home Helps owing to shortage of labour, but the position is now somewhat easier.

Grants to Necessitous Mothers and Children.

Mothers and children who receive support are required to attend the Infant Welfare Centre so that all grants issued are definitely known to be on medical grounds. The centres are not to be regarded as milk depots where mothers can attend for the sole purpose of obtaining milk.

The centres exist primarily for medical advice and grants are given after medical inspection.

Artificial Light Centre for Non-Tubercular Children under School age.

This centre was opened on 23rd July, 1927, and there are two sessions weekly, Monday and Thursday. During 1946 there were 100 sessions and 1855 attendances have been made. The cases treated are those recommended by the Medical Officer of the Infant Welfare Clinics and included Rickets, Anaemia, Impetigo, Debility, Bronchitis, Adenitis, Eczema, etc. There has again been a sustained improvement in conditions treated by Ultra Violet Radiation.

2 S500 Alpine Sun Lamps, Floor Model, fitted with self-striding electronic discharge arc tubes are used. A Sollux lamp, with localising cones and filters, is also in much use.

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946
 Compared with the aggregate of West Riding Urban Districts,
 West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales.

| | Wombwell Urban District | Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts | West Riding Admin. County | England & Wales (Provisional figures) |
|---|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| BIRTH RATE | | | | |
| (per 1,000 estimated population) | 22.02 | 19.5 | 19.7 | 19.1 |
| DEATH RATES : | | | | |
| (all per 1,000 estimated population | | | | |
| All causes | 9.07 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.5 |
| Zymotic Diseases | | | | Not |
| (seven principal) ... | Nil | 0.12 | 0.13 | available |
| Tuberculosis of | | | | |
| Respiratory System | 0.49 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.46 |
| Other forms of | | | | |
| Tuberculosis ... | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Respiratory Diseases | | | | |
| (excluding | | | | |
| Tuberculosis of | | | | Not |
| respiratory system) | 1.05 | 1.36 | 1.31 | available |
| Cancer | 1.04 | 1.82 | 1.72 | 1.84 |
| Heart and | | | | Not |
| Circulatory diseases | 2.53 | 3.91 | 3.70 | available |
| INFANT | | | | |
| MORTALITY | | | | |
| (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births) | 40 | 43 | 44 | 43 |
| DIARRHOEA | | | | |
| (Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births) | Nil | 4.01 | 4.26 | 4.4 |
| MATERNAL | | | | |
| MORTALITY | | | | |
| (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births) | Nil | 0.49 | 0.46 | 0.31 |
| Puerperal Sepsis | | | | |
| Other Causes ... | Nil | 1.16 | 1.34 | 1.12 |
| Total | Nil | 1.65 | 1.80 | 1.43 |

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The Health Department consists of the Medical Officer of Health who is a part-time officer. Half of his salary is provided by the West Riding County Council under Section 109 of the Local Government Act, 1933. He holds the Diploma of Public Health and is the Poor Law Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for the Wombwell District of the West Riding County Council.

He is not now engaged in private practice.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is a whole-time officer and is paid by your authority (half the salary being provided by the West Riding County Council under Section 109 of the Local Government Act, 1933). He holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the certificate for the Examination of Meat and Other Foods. An additional Sanitary Inspector is also employed by your Authority.

Three Nurses (two of whom are engaged half-time by the County Council).

Superintendent Nurse holds the C.M.B. Certificate, is General Hospital Trained, and holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Second Nurse holds the C.M.B. Certificate, is General Hospital trained and is an approved Health Visitor. The Third Nurse holds the C.M.B. Certificate and is General Hospital trained.

Professional Nursing in the Homes.

A District Nurse (General Hospital Training Certificate) is engaged to serve the whole township and is supplied by a voluntary agency, the Wombwell Town Land Trust, with a grant by your authority.

Infectious Disease Visiting.

In times of epidemics, i.e. measles, one of the Health Visitors is detailed off for the house visiting of these cases.

Midwives.

The number of midwives practising in Wombwell is 7 (6 Municipal midwives and 1 independent midwife).

Sanitary Inspector.

The work consists of the ordinary work of the office as defined by the Sanitary Offices Order, 1935.

The Sanitary Inspectors follow up all the notifications of infectious diseases, fully investigating each case and furnishing the Medical Officer with a report which is filed for reference. They arrange for removal of such cases as are necessary to hospital and carry out the necessary disinfection of the premises. Inspections are regularly carried out upon House Premises, Slaughterhouses, Workshops, Cowsheds, Schools and Vans. Food inspection of all kinds and destruction of condemned foodstuffs are within their duties.

All nuisances reported are followed up until remedied.

List of Local Acts and Provisional or Special Orders relating to the District.

Wombwell Local Gas Act, 1879.

Wombwell Order, 1913.

Wombwell Order, 1915.

Wombwell Gas Order, 1931 (relating to the Council's Gas Undertaking).

Dearne Valley Water Act, 1920.

Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 3) Act, 1912.

Dearne District Light Railways Order, 1915.

Dearne District Light Railways (Amendment) Order, 1921.

Dearne District Light Railways (Amendment) Order, 1924.

Wombwell Urban (Offensive Trades) Confirmation Order, 1927.

Dearne District Traction Act, 1933.

List of Adoptive Acts (or parts of Acts) and Byelaws in Force.

Parts 2, 3 and 4 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1890).

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Section 2, Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Sections 79, 80, 81, 84, 85 and 86 of Part VII, Sections 88 and 90 of Part VIII and Part IX of the Public Health Acts (Amendment Act) 1907.

Parts II, III, IV, V, VI and X of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Parts II, III, IV and V of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Bye-laws, as to new Streets and Buildings, Slaughterhouses, Nuisances, Tents, Vans and Sheds, Hackney Carriages, Public Baths, Smoke Abatement, Pleasure Grounds, Cleansing of Footpaths.

Pavements.

A noticeable feature in connection with the condition of the pavements during periods of rainfall might be mentioned here as affecting the health of the people. This is in reference to the objectionable practice of down-covers discharging roof water on to the pavements where it flows sometimes in the form of quite a stream into the gutter. Pedestrians very quickly get their boots or shoes wet through on their way to work and school children may sit during the morning with wet feet in the schoolroom and as is well known, cold and wet feet are predisposing causes to various illnesses including colds and other catarrhal conditions.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2866, the Moral Welfare Officer has co-operated with the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. The following is the third report I have received under this arrangement

Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Council Wath and Tankersley Deaneries.

Report of cases visited in Wombwell, Hemingfield, Jump, in co-operation with Wombwell M. and C.W. Committee under Circular 2866 (Care of the Illegitimate Child).

Year ending 31st December, 1946.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| No. of Cases visited | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Married Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Single Women | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Both babies were kept by Mothers. | | | | | | | |
| Affiliation Orders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

The Married Woman went back to Harrogate as her parents lived there.

The Single Girl and her baby are living at home with her parents.

Swimming Baths.

I am indebted to Mr. G. R. Johnson, Baths Manager, for the following report in the swimming baths for the year 1946.

"The Public's appreciation of the Baths was shown in the record attendances for the season. A total of 60,357 bathers used the establishment, 10,887 being school children all of whom received instruction in swimming and life-saving.

The slipper bath patrons numbered 2,453 showing an increase of 864 on last year's figures.

Monthly samples of the swimming bath water were taken for analysis and the reports show a high standard of bacterial purity. This is maintained by constantly circulating the water through three modern filters and using the Chlorine-Ammonia system of water treatment.

A complete turnover of the swimming bath water is obtained in a period of less than three hours and consequently a high standard of purity and clarity is maintained at all times."

Premature Infants.

The particulars of Premature Infants are entered on the notification of birth card which provides space for the same and which has been in use in this district from the beginning.

During the year 12 infants were born who weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, of these 2 were born dead.

Three of these died during the first 24 hours and 7 were were surviving at the end of one month.

The suggestions given in Ministry of Health Circular 20/1944 are being carried out as far as is at present possible and the rest are under consideration by the appropriate Committee of my Council.

Infestation by Head Lice.

Acting on the Ministry of Health's Circular, the three Health Visitors have concentrated on the education of the mothers in the cleanliness and freedom from vermin of their children, advocating regular weekly washing and daily brushing and combing of the hair. The homes in each Health Visitor's district have been classified and the Health Visitors have concentrated on those most in need of attention. Regular examinations are also made in school and at the clinics.

Bottles of Lethane Oil and a consignment of Sacker Combs are kept at the Clinics and sold to all requiring them.

Scabies.

Bottles of Benzyl Benzoate are kept in stock at the Clinics and sold to all the known cases of Scabies.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. PICKUP.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

Report of the **CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND** **CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT** *for 1946.*

To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the Sanitary circumstances of the district for the year 1946. In common with the rest of the country the department has continually been receiving complaints with regard to the lack of housing accommodation from persons living in lodgings and families living in overcrowded conditions.

The difficulties in securing the execution of urgent repairs and maintenance of houses seem to be increasing, particularly with that type of property built in terraces of 6, 10, 12 and in some cases up to nearly 40 houses, which were built towards the end of the last century. There is in the township nearly a thousand of this substandard type of dwelling house, built between 60 and 80 years ago. The structures of these dwellings are largely in an advanced state of decay and the inability to carry out repairs during the last seven years has aggravated the position considerably. Nuisances abated often recur within a short period. With the shortage of labour and materials, one of our greatest difficulties has been to decide where to recommend priority for repair work, and the extent to which this should be carried out in order to preserve the properties and prevent further deterioration.

Every occupier, when complaining of housing defects regardless of the extent, appears to hold the opinion that his

problem is the most urgent, and that nothing is being done to improve the conditions, when in all probability the work has been for some time awaiting the convenience or the ability of the repairing contractor to get on with the job.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

There are 15 dairy farms within the area on which are kept an average of 336 milk cows. The herds vary in number from 4 to 180 and are housed in 30 registered cowsheds.

77 visits to farms were recorded, but for various reasons the pre-war standard of cleanliness and methods of production have not been maintained on farms where ordinary milk is produced. Clean overalls and caps are seldom seen during milking operations, sterilisation by steam of milking utensils is not yet the rule and in some cases where milk is retailed immediately after production it is not always cooled. Your Inspectors will use every means provided to recover the high standard which the district achieved and maintained in the years preceding the war as soon as circumstances permit.

One dairy farm, the largest in your area, with a herd of 180 cows is licensed by the County Council to produce Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk and there are 5 other dairy farms producing Accredited Milk under licence from the same authority. Approximately 80 per cent of the milk produced within your area is sold under licences granted in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936. Of this designated milk 67 per cent. is Tuberculin Tested.

51 samples of ordinary (raw) milk, one sample of Pasteurised Milk and one sample of sterilised Milk were taken during the year and examined for keeping quality by the Methylene Blue Test and Plate Count Test respectively, 43 of these or 81 per cent. were satisfactory. Inspectors from the County Council come out and take similar samples from designated herds and of 16 samples taken 11 were satisfactory.

Purveyors of Milk.

There are on the register 15 retail and 5 wholesale purveyors of milk. In addition a number of small shopkeepers

sell milk in sealed bottles delivered to them bi-weekly by large dairy companies.

Slaughterhouses.

There are 10 privately owned slaughterhouses within your district. These have not been used since the outbreak of war except for the occasional slaughtering of cottagers' pigs. One slaughterhouse, the largest, is used as the receiving and distributing depot for meat sent to the local butchers' pool.

Food Premises, Shops and Markets.

29 visits were made to shops and other premises where food is prepared or stored for sale and 126 visits were made to your markets.

Small quantities of foodstuffs submitted for inspection were examined and dealt with according to circumstances. These consisted of 236 lbs. of bone-tainted beef, 26 lbs. of bacon, 16 lbs. of ham, 21 lbs. of butter, 102 lbs. of margarine, all of which were returned by the vendors to the Ministry of Food Agents through trade channels. One cwt. of cake mixture, one cwt. of codfish, 12 lbs. of canned meats, 8 lbs. of biscuits and 44 lbs. of jam were used after boiling as feeding stuffs for animals, 116 tins of other foodstuffs were dealt with according to the condition of the contents and one bag of mussels and 40 jars of mixed pickles were destroyed.

Factories Act, 1937.

There are on the register 57 Factories as follows :—

| | |
|--|----|
| Factories with Mechanical Power | 43 |
|--|----|

| | |
|---|----|
| Factories without Mechanical Power | 14 |
|---|----|

Included in the above are 14 bakehouses of which 88 inspections were made and 20 visits were made to other factories. Informal action was taken to deal with a sanitary convenience which was not properly lighted.

Shops Act, 1934.

Shopkeepers generally are aware of the Health provisions of the Act and on the whole provide the necessary facilities as required by the Act. 1 shop without adequate sanitary accommodation and 1 concerning heating were dealt with during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are on the register five premises registered for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream. Two of these using the cold-mix method, have small electrically driven freezers fixed in shops, one where ice cream is delivered to the premises wrapped in special containers, and two premises where larger quantities are manufactured and sold wholesale and retail. All were visited during the year and found to be kept in a clean condition.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

There are three of these temporary dwellings, one in a field at Mapplebeck, one at the top of Garden Grove, Hemmingfield and one at Kitroyd, Jump. The latter is still occupied by an old man who refuses to leave his caravan, or remove it from the unlicensed site, although a Court Order was obtained in 1941 for its removal and later a daily penalty was imposed by the Court because the occupier refused to comply with the Order.

Verminous Premises.

Five privately owned houses and two Council houses have been disinfested during the year. These figures by no means indicate the extent of verminous infestation, particularly in the older type of dwelling house.

Terminal Disinfection.

Disinfection was carried out at 36 houses from which cases of infectious disease had been removed to hospital or treated at home.

Disinfectant is also supplied free for domestic use to all householders who apply for it.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the Wombwell district.

Rodent Control.

During the year the whole of the Urban District was surveyed and treated by the Block Control System, in accordance with the requirements of Circular N.S. 12. For this purpose the District was divided into 20 sections, 2282 blocks of property were surveyed, 910 baiting points were used, 308 dead bodies were picked up and the estimated kill was 1590. Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic and Calcium Cyanide were the poisons used.

Further sewer treatments were carried out, 1 during May and 1 in October.

Poison baiting and gassing with Cyanide is carried out on the refuse tips.

Public Lavatories.

There is only one public lavatory within the township and this is situated in Station Road. The department has an arrangement whereby other lavatories (privately owned) are left open for the use of the public, but this is entirely unsatisfactory. The Council own sites in Stonyford Road and Park Street and the erection of urinal accommodation in these positions would relieve the situation considerably. Schemes have been prepared by your Surveyor for the provision of additional public lavatories along with suitable sites at Hemingfield and Jump and I would recommend that the Public Health Committee again give consideration to the provision of additional conveniences in the near future.

Closet Accommodation.

| Type of Convenience | No. | Percentage |
|-------------------------|------|------------|
| Water Closets | 4859 | 98.6 |
| Waste Water Closets ... | 8 | 0.2 |
| Pail Closets | 22 | 0.4 |
| Privy Middens | 41 | 0.8 |

Two Waste Water Closets were converted during the year.

Public Cleansing.

COLLECTION.—This is carried out entirely by the Council's employees. During the year 3348 loads of refuse were collected.

| | No. of Loads | No. of Tons | No. of Working Days | Daily Average Loads | Daily Average Weight Tons |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 50 cwt. Lorry (Guy) | 792 | 1980 | 260 | 3.05 | 7.61 |
| 45 cwt. Lorry (Karrier) | 1058 | 2380 | 291 | 3.63 | 8.17 |
| 40 cwt. Lorry (Commer) | 860 | 1720 | 246 | 3.50 | 7.0 |
| 40 cwt. Lorry (Bantam) | 638 | 1276 | 202 | 3.15 | 6.31 |

It is estimated that the 3348 loads weighed 7356 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1480 tons 2 cwts.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 404 tons 12 cwts.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year is 1 ton 9.6 cwts.

DISPOSAL.—All the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping as follows :—

| Place | No. of Loads | Percentage |
|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| Brampton | 1948 | 58.18 |
| Jump | 679 | 20.28 |
| Hough Lane Stadium | 214 | 6.39 |
| Station Road Stadium | 391 | 11.68 |
| River Dove Bank | 91 | 2.72 |
| Various | 25 | 0.75 |

Cleansing Costs. .

| | Collection | | | Disposal | | | Total | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|----------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Total Costs ... | 4073 | 0 | 0 | 687 | 0 | 0 | 4760 | 0 | 0 |
| Cost per esti- mated ton ... | 0 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 11 |
| Cost per 1,000 of population ... | 224 | 0 | 9 | 37 | 15 | 9 | 261 | 16 | 6 |
| Cost per 1,000 houses ... | 823 | 9 | 10 | 138 | 18 | 0 | 962 | 7 | 10 |
| Gross Costs ... | 5103 | 0 | 0 | 705 | 0 | 0 | 5808 | 0 | 0 |
| Income ... | 1030 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1048 | 0 | 0 |
| Nett Costs ... | 4073 | 0 | 0 | 687 | 0 | 0 | 4760 | 0 | 0 |

The rate required for public cleansing (street cleansing excluded) was 1s. 7.83d.

Trade Refuse.

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 20 different premises. Some trade refuse is removed free, on account of its salvage value.

Sanitary Inspection of District.

A total of 1390 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and 488 revisits were recorded.

631 informal notices were served in connection with the above and 453 were complied with, leaving 178 nuisances to be carried forward in addition to 16 from the previous year.

The following defects were remedied after the service of informal or formal notices, or after interview with persons concerned.

Repairs to Houses.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Made dry - Roof | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Made dry - Spouting | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Made Dry - Pointing or Structural Plaster | ... | | | | | | 16 |
| Floors repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Plasterwork repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Window Frames repaired or renewed | ... | | | | | | 7 |
| Door Frames and Doors repaired or renewed | | | | | | | 14 |
| Fire-ranges repaired or renewed | | | | ... | ... | | 18 |
| Fire-backs repaired or renewed | ... | ... | ... | | | | 4 |
| Coppers re-set or renewed | | | | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Sinks renewed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51 |
| Chimneys repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 11 |
| Water Services repaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 7 |

Drainage.

| | |
|--|----|
| Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out | 25 |
| Sink Waste Pipes repaired or renewed ... | 12 |
| Inspection Chambers provided or repaired ... | 8 |
| Sink Gullies renewed | 7 |
| Vent Shafts provided or repaired | 3 |
| Gully grates provided | 4 |

Sanitary Accommodation.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Water Closet Fittings repaired or renewed ... | 68 |
| Water Service Pipes repaired | 80 |
| Water Closet Structural repairs | 37 |
| Dust Bins renewed or provided | 257 |

Miscellaneous.

| | |
|--|----|
| Yards Paved or Pavements renewed ... | 4 |
| Steps repaired | 2 |
| Accumulations of Refuse cleared | 3 |
| Coal Chute Grate renewed | 2 |
| Larger Diameter Water Services installed ... | 11 |
| Sanitary Conveniences cleansed | 2 |
| Screen Walls rebuilt | 2 |

Referred to other Departments :—

Water Board 30

Surveyor 15

33 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

All of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, 7 relating to nuisances, 3 to sanitary accommodation, 4 to inadequate water supplies and 19 to the provision of refuse bins.

Salvage Reclamation.

The income derived from salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1947 was £1032. The following is a list of articles salvaged along with the amounts received from the sale of same.

| | Tons | Cwts. | Qrs. | Lbs. | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-----|----|------|
| Waste Paper | 82 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 549 | 4 | 8 |
| Bones | 11 | 11 | 3 | — | 63 | 18 | 0 |
| Textiles | 10 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 123 | 14 | 5 |
| “Black” Scrap | 9 | 9 | 2 | — | 31 | 11 | 5 |
| Aluminium | — | 1 | — | 11 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Copper | — | 7 | — | 6 | 12 | 13 | 11 |
| Brass | — | 8 | — | 15 | 8 | 15 | 2 |
| Lead | 2 | 17 | — | 22 | 66 | 15 | 4 |
| Other | | | | | | | |
| Non-Ferrous | — | — | 2 | 20 | | 7 | 7 |
| Bottles & Jars | 12 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 123 | 0 | 6 |
| Cullet | 15 | 10 | 1 | — | 27 | 2 | 11 |
| Cinder | 3 | — | — | — | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonus, Ministry of Supply | | | | | | 24 | 10 5 |

The total weight of salvage was 148 tons 9 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs.

Kitchen waste is collected direct by stockfeeders from a number of communal bins situated in different parts of the township.

There are still a number of salvage stewards who assiduously look after salvage sacks for waste paper and metal containers for bones and I would like to express my sincere thanks for their continued efforts in salvage reclamation.

I desire to record my appreciation of the support received from the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and the help generously given as required by the Clerk of the Council and the Chief Officials of other departments, to Mr. J. Finney, Additional Sanitary Inspector, who returned to duty in June after serving with H.M. forces for six and a half years and to the Clerks in the Public Health Department who throughout the year have so willingly carried out their duties.

Your obedient servant

H. WARD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

